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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.

The Manoeuvres and the Militia.

The manoeuvres which have just terminated at Manassas have accomplished all that was hoped and will be of the utmost value to both the regulars and the militia, if the lessons to be learned are properly laid to heart. No one has ever doubted the value of the experience which the officers get in the tactical management of large bodies of troops, the full benefit of which was realized in the four days of continuous manoeuvring. To a casual observer the most striking and encouraging fact was the volunteer, though exposed to the great hardships and discomfort, through inefficient management of the commissary department. The volunteers did their work with such good temper, character and force as to put beyond any doubt the question of the magnificent qualities of fighting matter from which the United States can create an army at will.

On Thursday and Friday numbers of men in the New York and Vermont regiments, who were engaged in the brilliant flanking movement that finally routed General Grant, went with only a cup of coffee and a piece of bread to stay the pangs of hunger from 7 o'clock Thursday morning until 12 o'clock Friday. During this time the men marched from twelve to eighteen miles and got an average of about an hour and a half of sleep. Early in the week (the Virginians went practically the same length of time with similar rations and in addition suffered terribly from lack of water. All of this shows execrable carelessness of the commissary department and lack of forethought in choosing the camps.

The writer of this article discussed the breakdown in the commissary department with several regular army officers, and the general statement was that there were plenty of supplies to be had if only the militia officers would see to their being issued and served to their troops. In a special it was pointed out that a captain of a New York company in packing the company's wagon put in everything he could think of except food, and these same men took part in the flanking action on Friday afternoon, having had nothing since Thursday morning except one cup of coffee and a piece of bread. Of course, it costs money to feed troops, but it is only by actual practice that the difficulty of transporting proper food in sufficient quantities can be met and overcome.

Frederick the Great said a century and a half ago "An army is like a snake. It moves on its belly," and that is as true to-day as it was then. The most disheartening part of our Cuban war was the utter break down in the commissary department, and the manoeuvres at Manassas have demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of some 20,000 volunteers how useful it is to keep this department efficient. Given intelligent officers, who both know the needs of their men and how to supply them, the United States of America could without need of increasing its regular army be constantly prepared to put in the field as efficient and powerful a military force as any nation on earth if the militia are kept up to its present high standard. The Japanese have demonstrated that it is not the bulk of the soldier that constitutes his value, and the faces of the volunteer troops at Manassas were of themselves sufficient proof that the militia of the United States lacks none of those qualities of self-reliance, resourcefulness, fortitude and intelligence, which make the ideal soldier.

It would be far less costly and very much more valuable to our country at large to hold great annual manoeuvres of the volunteer troops than to try to create a large standing army. Every purpose which a large standing army can serve can be equally well met by such militia as America can furnish. It simply needs that our general staff shall develop a proper and efficient commissary department, and that the general government shall show the militia of the several States such attention and honor as will make them feel that they are in very truth the support of our nation.

The manoeuvres have been very expensive, but there was certainly no money thrown away in junketing or frivolity.

General Corbin, his staff and the foreign attaches alike, set down to a breakfast on Friday morning of oat meal and baked beans, coffee and rolls. A large source

of the expense was in the digging of wells and preparing sidetracks, which expense could well be reduced by using Manassas again as a place for extended manoeuvres. The Virginia troops acquitted themselves with the highest credit, both as to the men and officers. The hardships of hunger, dust, thirst and sleeping out in the open were very great, but we cannot doubt that any man who endured those hardships will feel in himself a sense of strength that will more than repay him for the discomfort borne.

At present the volunteers are foot sore, sun burned, hungry and tired, but they have, or should have, each one, the consciousness that they are able and willing to furnish as courageous and capable a body of troops as ever fought for a country's honor.

Japan's Progress.

In 1854 when Commodore Perry made his famous expedition to Japan that country was heathen and sadly lacking in the institutions of Christian civilization. She was treated as a heathen nation by the powers of the earth, and it was with the utmost difficulty that trade communication could be had with the Japanese. Since that time, there has been a mighty revolution in Japan, and the conditions have thoroughly changed. The Japanese are an intelligent people, and they finally saw, as no westerner has expressed it, "that western encroachment could only be checked by western methods." When the progressive and sagacious statesmen of Japan perceived, says that writer, "that their extension as a nation depended upon their meeting the great powers of the west upon their own ground, they determined upon a thorough and comprehensive metamorphosis. Not only was the youth of Japan sent to Europe to acquire western science, but foreign advisers were called in wholesale to reorganize the army and to instruct the nation in the ways of the west."

It was not until 1869 that a railroad was built in Japan, but from that time on the progress was rapid and by and by Japan asked for recognition and for admission into the sisterhood of the civilized powers. Her emissaries were told to "qualify." They took that message home and the statesmen of Japan studied it intelligently and understood its meaning. They understood that if they were to receive recognition they must establish the institutions of Christian civilization. Moreover, the new conditions of life necessitated the abolition of the Japanese code of laws and Japan proceeded to replace them with a legal code borrowed from the west. In short, she "qualified," and in July, 1894, Great Britain acknowledged Japan's claim to equality. Other powers followed, and on July 17, 1899, Japan attained her international majority and since that time has been treated on an equal footing with the Christian nations of the west.

She has attained this high position by her own efforts and she receives the recognition which her merit deserves. If she succeeds in what she set out to accomplish by her war with Russia, she will greatly have increased her prestige and she will receive greater consideration than ever before from the world at large.

These remarks are made by way of introduction to an article on this subject taken from the Chicago Tribune and printed elsewhere in to-day's Times-Dispatch, which our readers will find both entertaining and instructive.

Nature and Patriotism.

The ardent patriotism of the Japanese as manifested during this war with Russia commands the admiration of the world. The source of this intense patriotism is to be found, we believe, in the intense love of the Japanese for nature. According to all reports of them, they love with singular devotion and enthusiasm their mountains and valleys and streams and especially the flowers which grow in such profusion and beauty. They love their land for the sake of the land and its products.

It is very hard for a finite being to love a mere abstraction. It is true that love is a sentiment, but the object of our affection is generally concrete. One's country is not a mere abstraction, it is a thing material. The country boy learns to love the hills and dales and flowers and trees and other like objects with which he comes in daily contact. Home itself be it ever so humble, is a material thing. In our national hymn our love of country is perhaps best expressed in the line, "I love thy rocks and rills." In fine, our love of country is after all our love of nature—our love of that part of mother earth which has been bequeathed to us.

There is a practical thought in this. Some practical people are disposed to look upon "nature studies" as a fad. But it is far from being a fad. If such studies did nothing more than cultivate sentiment, there would still be worth while, but "nature studies," as we have endeavored to point out, is an incentive to patriotism and patriotism is no fad.

About Pests.

It was mentioned in our news columns yesterday that there was a dangerous pool of stagnant water in the western suburbs of Richmond, which is full of fever germs.

We are glad that public attention has been called to this nuisance and menace. Recently there has been a pest of mosquitoes in Richmond, and we are satisfied that the pest has come from this pool and from other pools of stagnant water in and around the city. It is to be hoped that the mosquito pest will not be in vain. It is entirely possible, as has been abundantly demonstrated, to stamp out this pest in communities situated as we are, and with a little money and work Richmond could rid herself of mosquitoes and the danger of fever from that source and from the pools which breed the pest. Richmond has a most healthful location naturally, and when there are pests and epidemics they are due to our own neglect and carelessness.

Fortunately we have inaugurated a

campaign of education in the matter of public cleanliness and ornamentation, and while the teachers necessarily meet with discouragement, there are brave men and women behind the movement and their work will tell by and by. With our Board of Health, with our progressive physicians, with our "Civic Improvement League," we ought to be able, in a few years to make Richmond one of the cleanest and healthiest and most beautiful cities in the South. It will be good business to do so, apart from the higher considerations.

Facts About Richmond.

During the recent editors' conference in New York, a prominent editor from one of the western States made several inquiries of a Richmond man concerning affairs in this city. He wished to know if Richmond was really going ahead or was simply holding her own. When assured that Richmond was progressing, he desired to know what class of industries we had and was astonished to know that Richmond was a large builder of locomotives. In fact he knew nothing about the commercial and industrial affairs of this distinguished city, although he knew of Richmond in a general way, of course, and was interested in her. The incident serves to show that Richmond needs extensive and specific advertising, not merely of her name, but of special advantages and inducements she offers to the outside world.

A Richmond merchant once remarked on his hearing that it was no longer necessary for him to advertise his name in this community; that everybody knew his store to be one of the largest in the city, and there was no necessity for him to spend money advertising that fact. Yet this man was one of the largest advertisers in the city and spent thousands of dollars every year in printer's ink. There was no necessity for him to advertise his name or the name of his store, or the existence of his store, but he found it most profitable to advertise his goods, to spend money in promulgating store news, in telling the readers of the newspapers about the bargains which he offered.

Richmond as a city needs to do just that kind of advertising. Her name is well known in all directions. Indeed, Richmond is perhaps better known than any city in the South, and there is no need to advertise the name of Richmond. But it is necessary to advertise the advantages of Richmond, to let the outside world know that Richmond is an important manufacturing, financial and trade center, and that it is most desirable as a place of residence. We should advertise our manufacturing industries in a general way, show that they have grown and are flourishing, and further show that there is abundant room here for other profitable manufacturing establishments. We should advertise that Richmond is an important financial center, having strong banks with ample capital to accommodate business men, that her banks have all the facilities that the banks of the great financial centers of the North have, and that they are very liberal, within safety, in accommodating their patrons who do business here. Many large concerns cannot afford to locate in a community which has not the best banking facilities, and such facilities are always an inducement to large enterprises.

We should advertise extensively and specifically the facilities and advantages of Richmond as a trade center. With our large and various jobbing houses, we are in a position to deal with the retail merchants, especially throughout the South, for we cater especially to southern trade, and southern merchants will find here the goods that are suited to their uses, and may find them without having to look over promiscuous stocks. We should advertise the fact that the shipping facilities of Richmond are unexcelled, that we enjoy the lowest rates of freight rates, coming and going, and that merchants who do their buying here can get the advantage of these rates. We should advertise the fact that Richmond jobbers are able to give the best accommodation to retail merchants.

We should advertise Richmond's advantages as an educational center. Our schools of all description are first class. Our public schools are ample, and our private schools are as good as the best. Pupils in Richmond may be trained in the public schools for colleges and may go from public schools to a college and graduate in the highest branches. This is true of both sexes, for we have colleges for the education of both men and women. We have also first-class industrial and commercial schools, where men and women may be educated for the practical affairs of life. Apart from all this, Richmond as the seat of government and as the home of the State Library offers special advantages to students.

Everybody in Richmond in a position to know, knows that these statements are true, but many outsiders do not know and they should be informed. They should be told not once, but many times, until the facts are well impressed upon their minds. It is persistent advertising that pays, and if Richmond will persistently advertise the simple facts which we have outlined, the good results will surely be forthcoming.

We are glad to hear that Randolph-Macon College begins its session of 1904-05 under bright skies, and with an unusually large attendance. It is a noble institution and the more young men it educates and inspires, the better it will be for good morals and good government in Virginia. Our congratulations to President Blackwell and the faculty—and our congratulations especially to the students who will have the benefit of their instruction.

In saying the other day that the Jews of all nations were probably supplying the Japs with money to carry on their war against Russia, it might have been added that the richest bankers in the

world are Jews. In France there is the house of Rothschild, in Germany the house of Bleichroeder, and in America the House of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. These three concerns alone could raise for Japan all the money she may need for a long war. But it is possible that much of the money for Japan is coming from less pretentious sources, even from the savings of individual Jews in all lands.

A great deal of miserable stuff reaches the desk of a book reviewer on a big paper. Sometimes we wonder why people write and why publishers print such stuff, but we suppose they know their business, and it is fair to presume they would not write and would not print it if they did not find a demand for just that kind of rot.

Virginia politics and Virginia politicians are so decidedly one way there is very little interest in the campaign. Mr. "Brack" Stovall, in the Fifth District; Mr. Rivercomb, in the Tenth, and Mr. Hope, in the Sixth are trying to break in on the monotony of the occasion, but their efforts are rather feeble so far.

According to the local almanac, yesterday was the time appointed for the last appearance of the Hanover watermelon, but the gentleman with the two-wheel cart, the movable brush arbor and the basso profundo voice may successfully veto the almanac.

Candidate Flood, of the Tenth District, is under the disagreeable necessity of loading his shells for two kinds of birds, which naturally makes his hunting coat heavier than that of some other candidates.

Danville has gotten into another deadlock. That town finds it hard to select a president of the new Board of Aldermen. To an outsider it looks as if Danville might be happy with either if "other dear charmer" were away.

Bloody Manassas is all in peace and quiet now. No longer do the people thereabout hear the bugle sound and the drum and the fife, but there is nothing left of the melon patches.

Charlottesville is a mighty dignified old town, and it seems hard that she should be stirred up as at present, but then all sorts of things come to all up-to-date towns.

Some of the Virginia spellbinders are said to be "binding" more for the future State campaign than for the present national go-round.

After all it must be confessed that some of the old Democratic war horses are doing their usual amount of campaign smorting.

If there is a single one of the editors who went to Espous who does not think Judge Parker a daisy let him stand up and be counted.

The North Carolina Democrats are going right along canvassing just as if they really had some opposition.

"Responsibilities."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Thou shalt not let thy brother's ox, or his sheep go astray, and hide thyself from them; thou shalt in anywise bring them again unto thy brother. And if thy brother be not near unto thee, or if thou know him not, then shalt thou bring it unto thine own house, and it shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it, and thou shalt restore it to him again. In like manner shalt thou do with his ass, and so shalt thou do with his raiment, and with all lost things of thy brother's which he hath lost, and thou shalt find them; thou shalt restore it to him again. In like manner shalt thou do with his ass, and so shalt thou do with his raiment, and with all lost things of thy brother's which he hath lost, and thou shalt find them; thou shalt restore it to him again."—Deuteronomy xxi, 1-4.

The word "brother" is not to be read in a limited sense, as if referring only to a relation by blood. That is evident, from the second verse, "If thou know him not."

The reference then is general—to all our brethren.

We are to be on the alert, in all that befalls those around us, be he brother, friend, neighbor, or enemy. We are not to see harm or mischief done of any kind and be quiet under it. There is a time to speak, and of all times calling for indignant eloquence and protest there is none like those which are marked by acts of oppression and wrong doing. "Thou shalt not hide thyself"; in other words, thou shalt stand up, up to the front, play the man, accept the wrong done in a tone he cannot misunderstand, and insist that right shall be done.

If we must not see our brother's ox driven away, can we stand back and allow his mind to be forced into wrong and evil directions. It were a curious morality to contend that we must be careful of a man's ox and care nothing about his understanding.

Are not minds driven away? Some minds are stronger than others. Is not dominance sometimes used to compel inferior judgments to accept sophistical conclusions? Are we to care for sheep and oxen and nothing for the man himself? If careful about the ox, how much more about the mind. If careful of the sheep how much more of the owner of the sheep.

Is there to be no care concerning a man's good name? Are we permitted to stand by and see a man's reputation attacked without protest upon our part? A man's reputation is his life itself, without it he is poor indeed. We are the keeper of our brother's good name is ours. When the character of a Christian man goes down and is being attacked the sum total of Christian influence is diminished. Every soul is a part of the common stock of humanity. When one member is exalted the whole body is raised. When one member is debased, or wrunged, or robbed, a felony has been

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committed upon the whole church. And are we to be careful for a man's raiment, and care nothing about his aspirations? Is it nothing to us that the man never lifts his head above the grovelling things of time? That he never signs after a larger sphere, or ponders on some nobler possibilities of life? Finding a man allowing himself to drift away we are bound to arouse him in the Creator's name, and try to have him from the worst species of suicide. Aspirations are the beginning of great character. They express discontent and yearn for a larger and a truer life. Man knows and feels the truth when he hears him. When he is really in the agony of earnestness there are words which come into his darkness like a great light. The light proves itself, for the Lord knows the true light as the flowers know the sun.

Can we see our brother's axe driven away, and care nothing about his child? Were we more anxious about the children we would follow more closely in the steps of the Master, save the children, and you will purify society. Expend your time and influence upon the young opening tender life, and you will reap your reward after many days.

We hold our knowledge for the benefit of the ignorant; we are trustees of our strength that we may save the weak from oppression. It is a coward's trick to close the eyes while wrong is being done. It is easy to escape distress and perplexity and to flee away from the burdens of other men, but God's Word says: "Thou shalt not hide thyself; thou shalt surely help him." Who will understand a Bible which speaks in such a tone?

Thus the ever-old, ever-new question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" must be met upon a broader basis. Not only are we responsible for his life, but for his honor, his character, his children, his property as well.

God gave us grace to meet these duties with affection and courage, and to discharge them with loyalty to God and man. For he who would serve God must love, help, and guard his brother also.

FROM OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES

The Holy Sabbath.

The Sabbath in the church brings its own peculiar blessing. There is the fellowship in Christ into which many families are drawn. There are the appointed means of grace; the stated reading of the Word, the exposition of a Scripture portion, the appeal and the exhortation, the low of God, the exaltation of the common prayer, the heart emotions of the songs in Zion, the benediction from the skies, for which we wait with bowed hearts. If it be the common prayer, it is a solemn and a joy and inspiration; the fellowship in a closer gathering about the one Lord and Redeemer, the grateful remembrance of his dying love, the like precious faith, and the brightened hope of the future, and the unbroken communion in the house of God not made with hands.—Central Presbyterian.

God and Fame.

The Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, "concerning the name of the Lord." Man's fame and God's name should never be divorced. Fame apart from God easily becomes infamy. There are to many men and women, gifted in the acquisition of knowledge, who do not permit their talent to be turned to God's account. They use it to foster their own pride or feed their selfish ambition. God is not better known to the world thereby. Many have social gifts and graces, to a high degree, but God's name is not honored through their possession.

It is the Lord the benefit of our best. Since, as a rule, it will be through our best gifts that we shall be best known, God is entitled to any advantage that may accrue from our most marked successes. Jehovah became known to a Jew from the remote regions of Arabia Felix, because Solomon's wisdom and Solomon's God were linked.—Religious Herald.

The Lord's Court Day.

The assembly of the faithful is the court day of the Master Jesus. To be absent from it, except of necessity, would be mean and disloyal. The right of entry has been given them so graciously. The Roman soldier said to St. Paul: "With a great shout, they said, 'Hail to thee, who can stand up to the Lord's court day?'" The church is the remembrance of the price at which it was bought for them, and by whom. The church is the Father's house; they are His children, and He is their Father. He looks for their faces, when His ear listens for their greeting, would be a base return for the fondness with which He has dealt with them. They go to church, then, to make public acknowledgment of their faith, to honor His Holy Word and His Name.

Missing the Point.

How easily we are misled and misled by certain truths which really have only encouragement in them! A man will say solemnly to his brother, "Of course, in making more skeptics than any power outside the church," and his friend will say sadly "That's so, that's so," and between them they will get the idea that something is all wrong. Of course, in making more skeptics than any power outside the church, but why? Which turns out more poor soldiers. West Point, or a business college? West Point, of course, for a business college does not deal with the soul, but that does not mean that West Point is all wrong as a military academy. It is the business of the church to deal with men's spiritual life, and a certain percentage of its material is sure to be defective. No organization has anything to do with this side of men's natures, therefore the comparison is an absurdity. When it can be shown that church is contributing less to the development of mankind, and the uplifting of mankind, spiritually or temporally, than any power outside the church, it will be time to get discouraged. Until then, the church is a pretty safe agency to associate with.—Sunday School Times.

Personal and General.

Richard Croker has bought an estate at Billorgan, a picturesque village in the environs of Dublin, and will build a mansion there.

Sir William White, a distinguished naval and yacht designer, sailed from Liverpool for New York with the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is President. Great American engineering works are to be visited.

It is understood that Dr. N. S. Mayo, professor of veterinary medicine at the Kansas Agricultural College, has accepted under the Cuban government a place equivalent to our own office of chief of the bureau of animal industry. He is now in Havana looking over the situation.

Lord Strathcona has purchased the islands of Colonay and Ormsay from the estate of Sir John McNeill, Bart., V.C. For the last 20 years these islands have been in the possession of the McNeill family. They belong to the inner Hebrides group, and are together about twelve miles in length.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Nashville American: A month ago, when it looked a little gloomy for the Republicans in Vermont, the leaders were saying that Vermont did not count anyhow. Now they are congratulating each other over Vermont. As a matter of fact, the result there does not amount to any more than would a Democratic victory in Mississippi.

Mobile Register: The Democrats of Arkansas have made a big mistake. They have made a big mistake in their methods and personal conduct by scratching his name and refusing to vote for him. He ran very much behind in the election, and even so he lost is the same as a declaration that some good man in the State believes he is unworthy to be Governor.

Birmingham Age-Herald: How many boys were taught in this State to tramp upon law? The next generation will show how many. Where, in fact, does such business lead to—what does it mean? The answer is summed up in a word—Alabama, how long and how far shall this business be carried?

Americus, Ga., Times: Lay sentiment aside and buy a Southern sinner's cotton. This is a business because it is these mills that must be depended on to pay us a maximum price for our cotton. Southern cotton mills will not shut down because of high prices.

Charleston News and Courier: Is there any crime in the calendar that has not been attempted or committed in New York city within the last few weeks, the public would like very much to see the "proof" in comparison with New York. Statenboro, Ga., begins once more to look like the "loveliest village of the plain."

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Wilmington Star makes this point: If Judge Parker is to be held to account for lynchings in the South, Roosevelt may as well get ready to give an account of himself for the frequent murders and family exterminations in the North.

The Raleigh Times has this encouraging editorial note:

The colleges are all opening well. More students are enrolled than during any previous year in the life of our State. The State has nothing better than its boys, except possibly its girls. It's well for these fine fellows who are at college to remember there are others—plenty of them—who would be glad to take their place and behave themselves and their without question, the regulations of the college.

The Asheville Citizen sums it all up in this way:

These are facts which should be carefully considered by every voter. Democracy this year comes before the voters of the country with the best candidate it was possible to obtain. Clear headed and a gentleman, Judge Parker should receive the support of every citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart.

The Warrenton Record, which is engineering a Confederate reunion to come off in its town one day this week, says:

A reunion of Confederate veterans is always an occasion of tender remembrances, as well as of joyful recollections. The war record of these heroes is full of daring deeds, thrilling adventures, tender incidents and amazing occurrences. Each soldier ought to be encouraged to tell his story of the war, and these stories should be preserved by the present generation, and passed on to future generations as the true history of the part the Southern soldier played in the war between the States.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The first London borough to supply electricity was St. Pancras. Its profits last year were \$55,000.

The German government is about to send to South Africa a special commissioner to investigate on the spot the results and prospects of the introduction of Chinese labor.

Out of many samples of cloth for uniforms submitted to the Amir of Afghanistan, he has chosen that used in the Russian army. But it is thought that his troops will refuse to wear it.

The Gabelhorn, Canton Valais, Switzerland, was ascended for the first time recently by two tourists and a guide. Many attempts have been made during the last fifty years.

Sir Richard Sankey estimates that Ireland's bogs contain the equivalent of 5,000,000 tons of coal, and he advocates creating power for varied industries by burning peat.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes News.

Law Offices of Henley & Costello.

San Francisco, June 1, 1904. To the legal profession of Richmond: About two years ago Professor Yost, of Palo Alto, who was in an extreme condition, due to advanced Bright's Disease, came to my office. He was attended by his physician who was a victim of Bright's Disease. The object of my visit was to meet a prominent business man who had for months been investigating an alleged cure for Bright's Disease and Diabetes and hear his verdict. He declared that the claims were fully proven, and that the cure had been discovered by Dr. Professor Yost, and a physician at once adopted the treatment. Within six months both were so well along towards recovery that they considered themselves beyond danger, and at this date neither Bright's Disease nor Diabetes held any terrors for them, and he is successfully using the treatment in his practice.

Learning that my old law partner, Judge R. B. Bigelow, for many years chief justice of the State of Nevada, had Bright's Disease, and that, though he had lived over our best physician, that he had had to give up practice and was in a serious condition, I lost no time in telling him of the above. It resulted in his complete recovery, and he is again back to active practice. As the curability of chronic Bright's Disease and Diabetes I have no more doubt about it than that I am living.

Sincerely yours,
BARCLAY HENLEY.

The above refers to the newly discovered "Fulton Compounds," the first cure for Bright's Disease and Diabetes ever seen for Bright's Disease and Diabetes. We are the sole agents. Ask for pamphlet, Owens and Minor Drug Company, Richmond, Va.

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converting the fuel into electricity on the spot.

The hopes, of fears, that electric tramways and automobiles would promptly exterminate horses in cities have so far proved unfounded. Paris, which has more automobiles than any other city, still has over 90,000 horses, which is only about 1,000 less than last year.

The Japanese.

The Japanese are bracing the world. Already direct conversation is producing wisdom in this effect. "The Japs are wondrous; it's up to us."